Afterword

Principles of Application

The Minneapolis Plan will be used by many individuals and organizations. It will be used for guidance, for education and to assure compliance with laws and ordinances. In all cases, the Plan needs to be reviewed and applied in its entirety. That is its nature as a comprehensive plan. Thus, the multiple narratives, policies, implementation steps and graphics need to be reviewed. Future land use, for example, is suggested throughout rather than on a single map. In fact, maps are typically generalized since a map at the citywide scale can never be an absolutely precise reflection of the policies. Also, many decisions regarding individual parcels or collections of parcels require future, detailed studies with guidance from the Minneapolis Plan. Sometimes these studies will result in concurrent actions to revise the Plan and to utilize a particular fiscal device or official control. Finally, the Plan applies to the entire city; no area of the city is "unplanned."

These principles of Application include use of the remaining three volumes of The Minneapolis Plan, which are referred to as the Technical Appendix:

Volume 2

Land Use Transportation Housing Historic Preservation

Volume 3

Aviation
Parks and Open Space
Libraries
Water Supply Plan
Draft Sewer Plan
Draft Surface Water Management Ordinance

Volume 4

Implementation
Minneapolis Capital Program 1997-2001 with 1998
Program Authorizations
1998 CDBG Capital Report
NRP Capital Plans (revised)
School Master Facilities Plan

Principles of Community Building

The Minneapolis Plan is intended to provide an ongoing approach to planning that will lead to strategic decisions which reinforce each other. Three principles of Community Building guide us on our journey.

1. Continually raise aspirations, but maintain achievable results.

There must be a constant desire to have a better city and, ultimately, leave a better city for future generations. This requires a willingness to celebrate our accomplishments yet honestly confront our shortcomings. This desire must be assisted by our ability to identify steps, often seemingly insignificant, but in the end critical to our vision of improvement.

Collaborate in ongoing, comprehensive planning and implementation.

There must be a commitment to collaboration and a willingness to engage in that collaboration without precisely knowing the outcome. Comprehensive planning requires an outlook that admits that unintended effects can accompany almost every action. Comprehensive planning requires a change in the culture of an organization so that expertise and insights are offered from differing viewpoints and, thus, ultimately lead to better decisions.

3. Enhance all types of investor confidence.

Cities are built by investors. Each brings time, talent, money or other resources so that over time memorable places are created. Planning can inspire confidence that investments will bring returns and that collectively these returns can be significant. Each type of investment and its size should be respected for the change which ultimately can occur.

Afterword 1.10.1